ASX Announcement

25 August 2016

Spargoville Resource Definition Drilling Delivers Further High Grade Gold Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant, shallow gold intersections reported in several holes including high grade inclusions
- 12m @ 2.62g/t in hole MXENRC29
- 9m @ 2.56g/t in hole MXENRC023, including 1m @ 11.7g/t
- Drilling, sampling and assay protocols to JORC 2012 standard

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is pleased to update shareholders following completion of a Reverse Circulation drilling program on the Eagles Nest project in July 2016.

A total of 8 holes were completed for a total of 540 metres infilling significant results returned from previous explorers work and drilling undertaken by MXR reported to the ASX on the 28th of January 2016, "Spargoville Drilling Delivers High Grade Results.

Significant mineralised intersections recorded in this earlier program include **24m @ 3.05g/t** from 19m, including **8m @ 4.0 g/t** from 35m in hole MXENRC004, **7m @ 4.0 g/t** from 33m, including **1m @ 14.7g**/t from 34m in hole MXENRC005, **6m @ 1.98g/t** from 81m, including **1m @ 5.3g/t** from 81m in hole MXENRC07

The recent drill program was designed to infill to a drill density of approximately 20m x 20m over a strike extent of 80m in preparation for a resource estimation. Refer to Table 1.

The Eagles Nest Project is located on the Spargoville shear approximately 8km south of the previously mined high grade Wattle Dam gold mine. The Eagles Nest Project is approximately 55km by road to the company's Gold Processing Facility at Burbanks. It is the company's intention to utilise the mill for third party toll treatment options whilst it defines and progresses its own gold ore bodies to production.

The drill results at the Eagles Nest Project demonstrate the potential for similar high grade gold mines away from Wattle Dam, within the prospective Spargoville Shear Zone. Evaluation of all drill data at Eagles Nest indicate a mineralized body dipping steeply to the east, and plunging to the north is present at Eagles Nest. The mineralised body remains open to the north, down plunge, and to the south.

Alteration assemblages included biotite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and are typical in areas of stronger gold mineralisation.

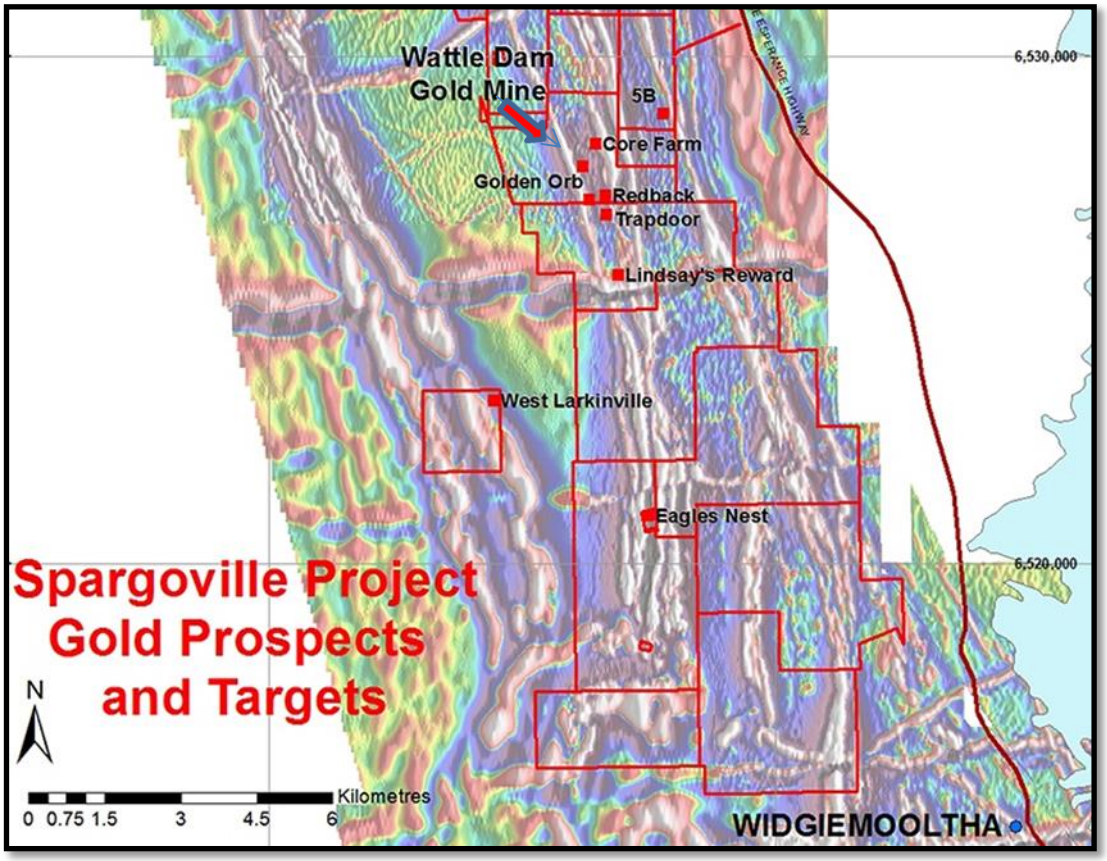

Figure 1: Map showing southern portion of Spargoville project including main targets over TMI background

Hole ID	East	North	RL	From(m)	To(m)	Intersection	Comments
MXENRC023	357437	65207740	357	19	28	9m @ 2.56g/t	Including 1m @ 11.7g/t from 26m
MXENRC024	357458	65207740	356	39	45	6m @ 2.60g/t	
MXENRC025	357472	65207740	355	50	52	2m @ 2.32g/t	
MXENRC027	357447	65207780	357	15	22	7m @ 2.74	
MXENRC028	357467	65207780	355	39	41	2m @ 2.40g/t	
MXENRC029	357482	65207780	354	52	64	12m @ 2.62g/t	
MXENRC030	357452	65207820	357				No Significant Result
MXENRC031	357471	65207820	355	48	51	3m @ 1.7g/t	
MXENRC032	357486	65207820	355	64	65	1m @ 2.20g/t	

Table 1: Eagles Nest RC Drilling Results July 2016

MXR plans to conduct 3D modelling of the mineralised body to confirm the initial interpretation, which indicates the mineralised zone consists of several north plunging zones that persist at depths of up to 300m below surface.

MXR is now sufficiently encouraged to complete preliminary resource calculations and commence preliminary mining studies for internal use only.

For further information contact

Kevin Malaxos on 08 7324 3172
Kmalaxos@maximusresources.com

Duncan Gordon, Adelaide Equity Partners
on 08 8232 8800 or 0404 006 444
dgordon@adelaideequity.com.au

Further information relating to Maximus Resources Limited and its diversified exploration projects will be found on Maximus' website: *www.maximusresources.com*

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hogan who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration, and the activities being undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). This report is issued in the form and context in which it appears with the written consent of the Competent Person.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling. Nine holes were drilled in this reported programme. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cyclone intervals of every one metre.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Maximus' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC holes were drilled with a 4.75 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to-75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Kennedy Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 4.75 inches (12.1 cm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes recorded. Samples recoveries were estimated for each metre of sample based upon a expected volume of sample recovered. All recovery estimates are noted in the logs. Samples recoveries were >90%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	drilling activities. The was no discernable change in the sample recoveries between mineralised, and un mineralised samples.
	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All chips were geologically logged by Maximus geologists using the Maximus logging scheme. No geotechnical logging was undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Logging	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples from a rig mounted cyclone are channelled through a splitter, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag containing the bulk reject for that metre sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis by Fire Assay. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	A duplicate field samples was at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	One metre samples are split on the rig using riffle-splitter, of sample returned from the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not Applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Maximus protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 2 Standards per 100 samples, and one blank per 100 samples Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50. For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 345 samples. This included 3 Field Blanks, 8 Field Standards and 6 Field Duplicates. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out on paper logs. Logging data is entered into a spreadsheet, then electronically to the Database Geologist in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by differential GPS with an accuracy of 1m in Northing and Easting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No RL's were measured with the aid of differential GPS
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drillholes are spaced along traverses 40m apart.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All holes were drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the west (270).
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	It is considered that holes have been drilled relatively perpendicular to a moderately east dipping mineralised structure (approximately 65 to 75 degrees to the east) and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to be a close approximation of the true thickness of mineralisation. The true thickness are estimated to be not less than 85°%of the reported down hole intersections.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement M15/1475, which is owned 51% by Maximus Resources, and 49% by Tychean Resources. Maximus has signed a binding agreement to move to 100% ownership.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	The t enement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The ML has a long, sporadic history of mining dating back to the late 1800,s. Work consisting of the sinking several, timbered shafts to 10m in depth, on the identified gold lodes. Production records of this period are unknown, however several large nuggets, ie 70oz, 1130oz are reported in 1930, and another 10oz nugget in 2015 Aircore and RC drilling was completed by Ramelius Resources in the period 2007-2012 and assay data was incorporated into the design of this drilling program undertaken by Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies. Hydrothermal vein and shear related gold mineralisation is being targeted by exploration The geological setting, rock types, alteration, and nature of the gold are suggestive of a Wattle Dam style of mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly*	Hole locations are identified in Table 1. Holes with significant mineralisation (>1.0g/t Au) are tabulated in Table 1. All RC holes are drilled angled at 60 degrees to the west (270).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 1 ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals In addition; composite internal intervals above 1 ppm and 10 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres with from and to depths recorded.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not known with certainty at this stage, however it is interpreted mineralisation is hosted in steeply east dipping shear zones.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Not Applicable, not a significant discovery.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results above 1 ppm, and 10 ppm have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Not Applicable for this drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow-up RC drilling will be completed to determine extent of mineralisation along strike and down dip.